

## The Washington Times

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SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

Nothing emphasizes more completely the rapidity with which modern civilization advances than a recollection of the fact that today, sixty-six years ago, the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic from a British port arrived in New York.

Another disaster—self-inflicted, we might say—is to be placed to the credit of Russia's naval incompetence. Twenty-one lives were lost in the laying of mines in Port Arthur harbor yesterday. In view of this new disaster, the Viceroy's solemn telegram, addressed to the Czar, and announcing the killing of two Japanese scouts, appears almost childish. But the wires, we suppose, must be kept busy and something else besides regret-to-report-messages must pass over them.

The Hon. Claude Kitchin of North Carolina succeeded admirably yesterday in demonstrating to the House of Representatives, of which he is a member, that his politics are of the peanut variety. We have no means of knowing what he meant when he likened the President to "the owl's screech taking the place of the tomb's symphonies," but it is something dreadful, no doubt. We only hope the President may survive. "The tomb's symphonies!" Ye gods, what can they be?

If Congress should adjourn on Thursday next, April 28, as now seems possible, such adjournment will have taken place at an earlier date than for many years past in the year of a Presidential campaign. The District, we must confess, is not a gainer by this fact, whatever the benefits may be which the country at large derives from it. Much legislation urgently needed by the District must be postponed for another year, while other legislation, crude and ill-considered, will necessarily be enacted in the rush of the closing hours. In the latter category, we are bound to place the law making the District pay the whole cost of opening streets. It is a piece of rank injustice to the taxpayers of the city.

No one will grieve, we fancy, except it be a handful of politicians and contractors, if there should be no river and harbor appropriation bill at this session of Congress. Inasmuch as there is in the Treasury an unexpended balance of \$28,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, and that the sundry civil appropriation bill carries \$8,000,000 more for the same purpose, it will be seen that no serious harm can come to any work now under way. Amusing is the assumption of superior virtue on the part of the House over the Senate in this matter. The former voluntarily—so, at least, it says—refrained from dipping into the pork barrel. The latter, in the old-fashioned, time-honored manner, lifted the lid and proceeded to help itself to the choicest morsels. No wonder the House is indignant. Yet it is impossible, we say, to repress a smile. Two dogs snarling at each other over a bone are such an entertaining spectacle.

## A German Visitor.

The Editor of a Berlin Newspaper is interviewed in New York.

Herr von Kupffer, editor of the "Berlin Lokal Anzeiger," one of the most important newspapers in the German empire, is in this country, to act as special commissioner for his newspaper to the St. Louis Exposition, and to make a study of our methods of dealing with pauperism and crime. There is reason to suppose, though we need not feel flattered by the supposition, that so far as the latter subject is concerned, Herr von Kupffer will go home feeling very well satisfied with his own municipal government.

The interview with him which appears in one of the New York papers contains two or three statements and suggestions worthy of attention. He said, in discussing the relations of Germany with this country, that Germany, while our rival, is not in the least unfriendly to us; and he added that whatever misunderstanding of the American character might have existed in Germany in former times was due to travelers who reported from America only the odd, the queer, and the eccentric. Larger knowledge had removed these misconceptions. It is probable that the large number of Americans who yearly go to study in Germany, and the number of German immigrants who have settled here and written letters to their friends about conditions in the country, have made future misunderstandings between this country and Germany practically impossible.

Another observation made by the

German editor is significant as showing the wide difference between Berlin and New York. He said that in Berlin newspapers were never hawked about the streets; the police would not allow it. One might almost say that this apparently small matter sums up the whole difference between the two countries. Here in America we tolerate a nuisance until it has become a convention; and its abolition is resisted on the ground of humanity. Any attempt to prohibit the hawk of newspapers in our streets would now be called an attempt to take away the bread of small boys who can earn their living in no other way, an interference with individual liberty; and yet the boys would not starve if such a change were made, and they would sell just as many papers if they did not yell the names up and down the streets.

The third significant comment made by Herr von Kupffer was the innocent question, "Are skyscrapers really necessary?" Of course they are not, but we like to think they are. If the city were all built up evenly at a reasonable height, with a tower or a mass of architecture here and there to mark some especially important city building, there would be just as much room for everybody to live and work as there is now, and nobody would be living at the bottom of a canyon or on the top of a Tower of Babel. However, the tall office building and apartment house are facts of our life, and have probably come to stay.

## A Forecast.

Possibilities in View in the Event of the Japanese Taking Port Arthur.

It begins to look as if the taking of Port Arthur by Japan were really among the possibilities of the near future, and if this event should take place, there is one phase of the situation which will be especially well worth watching.

The conduct of soldiers in taking a city has lately been considered a test, not only of the discipline of the army, but of the civilization of the people. This is a development comparatively recent in the history of war. So short a time ago as our own war between North and South the restraint of victorious troops was a problem not always solved with success; and in bygone ages the sack of a city was perhaps the most horrible of spectacles. Those who remember the description of such an event, which Shakespeare puts into one of the speeches of his Henry V, may see the difference between medieval and modern warfare in point of the waste of innocent lives, the wanton destruction of civilization.

So lately as the Boxer troubles scenes occurred in China which recalled this powerful description; and the perpetrators of the crimes were not all Chinese. It has been often said that the Japanese are newcomers in the world of civilization; that they have made a leap from barbarism to modern culture. If they capture Port Arthur, and possess the city without looting, without outrage, in order and quiet so far as circumstances will permit, they will have shown most signal proof of the thoroughness with which they have learned the lesson of progress.

## Wagner's Music.

Helpful Suggestion Made by a New York Musical Critic.

In discussing "Das Rheingold" a New York musical critic makes a suggestion which might or might not impress the composer, if he heard it, with the superior wisdom and culture of New York folk in general. Commenting on the noise made by scene-shifting at times, the critic mildly suggests:

"Wagner, who might have covered up some of this by writing sonorous music for these places, did precisely the contrary, and handed out pages of soft, lascivious flutings and flutings."

That is the New York idea of writing for the stage at present; put the property man first, and write the music and business to fit him. After that important requirement is met, the rest of the play will be easy. It is a risky thing, however, for any idealist to try to adapt ancient mythology to the New York taste. The critic thus dismisses Wagner:

"A cheating, ring-snatching old rod, going about doing the cry baby act from beginning to end."

Were it not that one must not venture to compare New York with Chicago it might be said that this opinion sounds as if it had come from Chicago University. A place in which the students are taught that Bunyan's Pilgrim was a cad and that it is utterly trivial to admire any of the idols of one's childhood might reasonably be expected to turn out a critic who would patronize Wagner. But we cannot help wishing that people who do not enjoy Wagner, and Shakespeare, and other classics, would not try to criticize them, but go to some show which would be easier for them to appreciate.

## The Gerry Society.

Cases in Which Its Ministrations Seem of Doubtful Value.

There is no reason to suppose that the aims of the officials of the Gerry Society in New York are not conscientious and pure, but occasionally a case comes up in which their methods do seem to be open to doubt. It

is an unfortunate fact that we are all more or less dominated by our own particular "shop," and this is just as true in philanthropic work as in any other sort. The trained and experienced philanthropist occasionally gets so imbued with the idea that his pet panacea is needed by all mankind that he is in danger of giving cough medicine to cripples with sound lungs.

It is unquestionably good to have laws preventing the exploiting of children's strength by ignorant or selfish parents. It is also good to prevent children who ought to be in school from roaming around the streets and living by their wits, when a little judicious restraint would secure law-abiding citizens instead of loafers to the next generation. But there are children who have to work, and there are children who ought to work, and there are some for whom the best thing is self-support. Discretion is needed.

The society picked up a coal-black youngster from Kentucky the other day and proceeded to make him a problem. The boy had drifted there in company of horses, and the horse was the only subject he knew or cared about. He said, probably with truth, that he "could do anything wid a hoss." He also said that he was no pauper, having five dollars and forty cents of his own, which was more than some white men could boast, and that he was perfectly well able to take care of himself. The ambition of his soul was to be a jockey, and for that he was training. He did not approve of the Gerry Society. He said he "didn't lak dat po' white trash fur soap grease." And he was twelve years old.

The chances are extremely small that that boy, even if he is now taken and put to school, will learn anything which will be of material use to him later on. He knew what he wanted, and what he came into the world to do; and exactly the kind of training which would fit him to do it. One does not need a high school education to take care of a race horse. Of course such an environment would not be an ideal one to choose for a boy, and probably would ruin most boys, but in this case it does seem as if taking a boy of twelve out of it against his strenuous wish, and putting him to learn a trade and go to school in New York, were a good deal like taking a fish out of water and trying to teach it to sit in a tree and sing.

Similar arguments might be made regarding the children of the stage, with whom the society has often interfered, and regarding youngsters who are in business for themselves in one way or another, and regard it quite as a matter of course that they should be self-supporting. Many successful men have supported themselves at an age when the modern boy is still in school, and while it is a good thing to be educated, all the education is not to be found inside the sheltered walls of colleges. The fact is that what we need is compulsory education for the great majority, and the exercise of reasonable discretion in making exceptions; also, the largest possible opportunities for those who wish to study at home and out of working hours.

The Czar has exchanged a vicerey for a general and an admiral, and in the transaction Alexieff occupies the depressing position of being merely something to boot.

Apostle Cannon objects to making his domestic arrangements public because they will appear absurd, but there is no known way to prevent a man with five wives from looking absurd.

The Czar has long been in favor of having the lion and the lamb lie down together, but he never contemplated a lamb bloodthirsty enough to go and chew up the lion.

It is certainly hard on Tammany to be reduced to the position of tiger to three cheers for Parker.

Judge Parker is no doubt conservative and healthy, and time-honored, but so is a peppermint lozenge with a motto printed in red.

Suburban gardeners may get what consolation they can from the fact that in the present condition of the weather the neighbors' chickens will die of discouragement before anything gets big enough to scratch up.

## THE FAIRY LOVER.

I saw you pass to fair and mass where I might never go.

Your forehead like the hawthorn, your two eyes like the slow.

I heard you coming singing along the bare boughs.

The fern unfolded to hear you, the brown leaf charmed to dance.

And not a fairy woman, a dancer of the Shoe.

Went by with lighter footsteps than those of yours, machree.

Your beads slipped through your fingers, and so you did not see.

You had a primrose in your breast, and that's a fairy flower.

And yet to turn your eyes to me, my grief, I had no power.

With a little switch of hazel a wild bull I can tame.

But I could not call your eyes to me, or name you by your name.

I could not name you by your name, for that is none of ours.

Though I called you Mouth-of-honey, and I called you Face-of-flowers: A month or more I met you by twilight and by noon.

And you heeded more the hawthorn and the mating pigeon's croon; But I who would have mated you, and taken you to be My wife and queen, in Fairyland among the deathless Shae.

I am forever the convent gate has barred you from me.

—Nora Chesson.

## IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE

## SENATOR DEPEW'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

Distinguished Guests at Dinner and Reception.

## THE SEVENTIETH MILESTONE

Tea in Home of Representative and Mrs. Foss—General and Mrs. Bates Will Entertain.

Senator and Mrs. Depew were the most prominent hosts of Washington society last evening, entertaining a distinguished dinner party, and then over 300 guests at a reception, both in honor of the seventieth birthday of the Senator.

They have as their guest Miss Anna Depew Paulding, who was Mrs. Depew's only assistant in receiving her guests. The entire first floor of the Corcoran house is finished in white and gold, with a good deal of fretwork disposed about it, and with delicate hangings and white roses as a decoration, presented an airy spring appearance. There were large floral offerings in conspicuous places, sent by the Senator's friends, who loyally keep track of all anniversaries in the family.

An orchestra played in the ballroom throughout the evening, and the guests promenaded through the large halls, drawing rooms, and ballroom with great comfort. The guests at the reception included prominent Senators, Representatives, Supreme Court Justices, diplomats, and a brilliant array of society people.

The dinner party entertained by Senator and Mrs. Depew included the French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the British ambassador and Lady Durand, Secretary of War Taft, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Miss Perkins, Senator Kean, Representative and Mrs. Kirke Porter, Representative Burke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. MacVay, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morgan, Miss Higginson, Miss John S. Morgan, Miss Paulding, Miss Fadden, and Mrs. Depew, Jr.

One of the most notable social affairs of the day, as well as the largest, will be the tea and reception at the home of Representative and Mrs. Foss, in Massachusetts Avenue, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Foss will have as her assistants, Mrs. Cullum and Mrs. Hopkins, wives of Senators Cullum and Hopkins; Mrs. D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Cullum and Mrs. Hopkins, wives of Senators Cullum and Hopkins; Mrs. D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Cullum and Mrs. Hopkins, wives of Senators Cullum and Hopkins; Mrs. D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Cullum and Mrs. Hopkins, wives of Senators Cullum and Hopkins.

Prince Lu Lun, the nephew of the Emperor of China, who has come to represent his country at the St. Louis Exposition, will be a guest, and have with him his full suite of prominent Chinamen.

Mlle. de Perpigna, a former lady in waiting to the Empress Frederick of Germany, will lecture at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Boardman this afternoon, on the French commune, court life in various countries, and other interesting topics.

Mlle. de Perpigna is the intimate associate of the sisters to the present Emperor, with whose family she has enjoyed a most intimate and interesting relation for more than twenty years. She has been a close personal friend of Mrs. Boardman ever since the residence of the latter in Berlin, when her brother-in-law, the Hon. W. W. Phelps, represented America at the German court. Mlle. de Perpigna is making her present visit to America to look into the educational methods and customs here and also to give a series of drawing-room talks on her own experiences and observations at the German court.

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## PERSONAL GOSSIP AND CHIT-CHAT

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## WEDS HIS BRIDE IN BALTIMORE

Louise Shriver, Wife of James Minetree.

## GROOM IS A WASHINGTONIAN

Marriage Ceremony at St. Michael and All Angels' Church—Weddings and Engagements.

A wedding of interest to a number of Washington people was that of James Laurence Minetree, of this city, who was married to Miss Louise Shriver, of Baltimore, in the bride's home in that city on Wednesday. The wedding took place at St. Michael and All Angels' Church. The Rev. John G. Murray performed the ceremony.

The ushers were Messrs. Harris M. Crist, Joseph E. Angle, George McPhail Minetree, of Washington; H. Pendleton, of New York; F. W. Keidel, and Henry M. Warner, of Baltimore. The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Coule and Miss Dorothy Smull. The maid of honor was Miss Rheta Chandler Smith. They were all dressed in white chiffon and lace and carried bouquets of maidenhair fern.

After a reception at 15 East Lafayette Avenue Mr. and Mrs. Minetree left Baltimore for a wedding journey. They will reside at 1713 Q Street, northwest. Mr. Minetree is a son of Col. J. E. Minetree, formerly of Virginia.

Wilmer J. Paget, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Miss Ella Douglas Weeks, of this city, were married in Philadelphia on April 20 by the Rev. D. Woodley Hodges. After spending their honeymoon in the Eastern and Northern cities they will return to Washington and will be at home to their friends after May 1.

The marriage of Miss Alice Gilman, daughter of Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Carnegie Institution, formerly of the Johns Hopkins University to Everett P. Wheeler, of New York, will take place in Washington on Tuesday next.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur H. Fletcher announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Wadsworth, to Mr. Albert Rust, Jr., on Wednesday, April 20, at 124 Corcoran Street.

## AMATEURS PLAY A GOOD COMEDY

Piram Ripley Society Presents "Mr. Bob" in Opera House at St. Elizabeth's.

The first presentation of the sparkling comedy, "Mr. Bob," by the Piram Ripley Society of the D. A. R., was pronounced a success by all who witnessed it at the St. Elizabeth's Opera House, last night.

The cast, though all amateurs, was an exceptional lot of actors, and carried the mirth-provoking play to a good close with hearty applause from the audience.

This play is under the stage direction of Robert Hickman, of the Columbia School of Dramatic Art, and will be given at the National Rifles Armory next Thursday night, for the benefit of the D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall.

Miss Sidney Duffie, who takes the part of Marion Bryant, and Miss Eleanor Hummer, who takes the part of Miss Alice P. Mitchell, Katherine Rogers, her niece, Miss Alice J. Marston; Marion Bryant, Katherine's friend, Miss Sidney Duffie, and Miss Rebecca's maid, Miss Eleanor Drew.

## MRS. ROOSEVELT AT THE THEATER

Mrs. Roosevelt, with a large family party, occupied a box at the National Theater last night. Theodore and Kermit, the two elder boys of the family, who in Washington are an enforced holiday on account of mumps, have so far recovered that they are able to mingle with the family, and be taken abroad without danger of contagion, and enjoyed their first theater party since their return.

The boys will go back to Groton next week.

Miss Carow, Mrs. Roosevelt's sister; Miss Hagner, and Miss Roosevelt were the other occupants of the box.

## PHI KAPPA PSI MEN PLAN GRAND CONCLAVE

Will Be Held in Washington in April, 1905—\$500 Raised by Local Members.

Plans for the grand arch council of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity were made in part at a banquet of the Washington Alumni Association, at the Hotel Barton last night. Announcement was made that the grand convocation would be held in Washington in April, 1905.

A. B. Browne, president of the Alumni Association, presided at the banquet, and more than fifty members of the fraternity, active and alumni, were present. An address was made by Dr. W. C. Alexander, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, recently re-elected vice president of the grand arch council.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Alexander said it would be necessary to raise \$2,500 to carry on the coming meeting in Washington, and of that sum the members present subscribed \$500. He predicted that the next convention of the grand arch council would be the greatest in the history of the fraternity.

Dr. Alexander was chosen chairman of the general committee to have charge of arrangements for the convention; A. E. H. Middleton, vice chairman; John Sherman, Jr., treasurer, and A. V. Snel, secretary.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—An earthquake shock has been felt in this city. It was sharp, but not severe, and lasted about three seconds. A slight tremor of the earth preceded the shock. No damage was done.

## GEORGIA DEMOCRATS

## FLOCKING TO PARKER

Three-fourths of Delegates to State Convention Favor New York Jurist—Twenty Counties Instructed.

Since New York Democrats in State convention instructed for Judge Parker, there has been a decided move in his direction among the Democrats of Georgia. It is said that fully three-fourths of the delegates to the Cracker State convention will be for Parker, and their enthusiasm is becoming so great that there is said to be a likelihood that they will override precedent and send an instructed delegation to the St. Louis convention.

Twenty of the Georgia counties have already instructed for Parker, and the delegates from a large majority of those counties which have not instructed are in favor of his nomination. Nearly, if not quite, all of the Georgia delegates to Congress have climbed upon the Parker bandwagon, and want to see the twenty-six votes from the State cast for him. Before New York took the initiative there was much Gorman and not a little Hearst sentiment in Georgia, but both have largely disappeared with the advance of the Parker boom.

Hearst Boom Subsides. Reports which come from the Pacific Coast indicate that even in that section the feeling for Representative Hearst is not so strong as at first indicated, and that he will be obliged to make a fight in order to get an instructed delegation from his native State of California. There are three Democrats in Congress from California—two of them, Representative Livermore and Representative Wynne, both of San Francisco, having been elected upon the Union Labor ticket. The third is Representative Bell, of the Second district, a young man who has made a very favorable impression during his brief career in the House.

Livermore and Mr. Wynne are active supporters of Mr. Hearst's candidacy. Mr. Bell, however, has refrained from joining with his Democratic colleagues from that State in acclaiming California's native son. He has been invited to enter the Hearst camp, but has persistently neglected to accept the invitation. On this account it is charged that Mr. Hearst's supporters have for some time past been sending circulars and letters into Mr. Bell's district, urging Democrats to oppose his renomination. Mr. Livermore even went further one day this week in the House.

Mr. Bell asked unanimous consent to rise up for immediate consideration of a bill to open up the Round Valley Indian reservation, a measure in which Californians in his district are interested. He had the recognition from the Speaker for that purpose, and no Republican objected. When the request for unanimous consent was put to the House, however, Mr. Livermore objected, and Mr. Bell was accordingly unable to get consideration of the measure. This fact immediately became known to the Democrats of Mr. Bell's district and yesterday in one of the county conventions they passed a resolution warmly commending Mr. Bell and by a large majority refused to accept a resolution to

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## ALFRED REISENAUER HEARD IN RECITAL

Great Pianist Delights Washington Audience by Exquisite Performance of Well-Chosen Program.

Alfred Reisenauer is a great pianist in the very broadest acceptance of these much-misused terms. He gave ample proof to be so considered by his recital at the Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon before an audience that made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. He is as dignified in manner as he is in method. There is total absence of mannerisms. His is the work of an artist who places himself thoroughly in rapport with the spirit of the composer whose work he has in hand and who seems all metaculous aids in his performance. He is altogether catholic as a musician; earnest, sincere, impressive. With great breadth of interpretation and the most exquisite touch, he combines the most remarkable technique, and his endurance is nothing short of astounding.

The program which Mr. Reisenauer presented was as varied as it was lengthy. The first part comprised compositions by Bach, Scarlatti, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. The gem of this important group was Scarlatti's Pastoral, and Capriccio, the second movement in E major, the second in E minor; and it was especially the latter which, by its delicious tone, first awakened the audience to a realization of the caliber of the artist. The Beethoven sonata in C minor was played in a noble style, with a realization of the movement of this beautiful composition.

Schumann's "Carnaval" made up the second part of the program, and that delightful work, with its constantly varying phases, became a real source of enjoyment. A series of Chopin numbers followed, of which, if any distinction can be made, the Nocturne in C minor and the Etude in G flat major were the most captivating. The recital was brought to a close with Liszt's "Hungarian" No. 3, which, despite its enormous technical difficulties and the fact that it was the second of a performance which had lasted more than two hours, was performed with a dash and brilliancy that called for the audience an ovation to the artist. The wish was expressed on all sides that Reisenauer may be heard here again.

JOHN H. O'DONNELL WILL REST IN GLENWOOD

The funeral of John H. O'Donnell, who died Wednesday at his home, 1200 Fourth Street southeast, took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. Albert Evans, of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

The pallbearers were John O. W. Kootz, William Schinnerer, William Tapp, Thomas W. Kootz, and Dana C. McKinley, by whom he was appointed to the office of justice of the peace and United States Commissioner in the District of Columbia. Mr. O'Donnell came to Washington to enter into mercantile business, which he carried on successfully until he was appointed justice of the peace.

Mr. O'Donnell was a native of Ohio, and was a close friend of the late President McKinley. He was a member of the peace and United States Commissioner in the District of Columbia. Mr. O'Donnell came to Washington to enter into mercantile business, which he carried on successfully until he was appointed justice of the peace.

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